

# LABOR CLAPTON

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor C

Vol. XXXIV

San Francisco, October 18, 1935

No. 38

## Numerous Measures Introduced at Annual A. F. of L. Convention

Copies of the daily proceedings of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session for the past two weeks in Atlantic City, had only commenced to arrive in San Francisco the middle of this week. Information on details of the gathering has hence been largely confined to the brief reports given in the daily press. The really important measures before the convention are not usually acted upon until the last five days of the second week.

A contest developed over seating of rival delegates representing the two opposing sides in the building trades department of the Federation. Without making a decision last week in favor of either, the convention referred the subject back to committee for amicable adjustment, and it is now announced that it has been finally decided that a board of three members from each side, with an impartial chairman, will work out a plan for reorganization of the department.

### Lewis Opposes Council Plan

News dispatches also state that John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, would offer determined opposition to the proposals of the Federation executive council for dealing with the communist situation in local and international unions. Lewis, however, disclaimed any sympathy for radical doctrines and appeared to be only in opposition to certain methods that had been proposed to meet the conditions. It was anticipated that Lewis' ideas would be opposed by many of the leaders in the various international unions and that prominent among these latter would be Matthew Woll of the Photo-Engravers and who is also a vice-president of the A. F. of L. Woll has been an outspoken opponent of communist tactics in union affairs over a period of years, and also of the government's recognition of Russia because of the latter's asserted connection with communistic teachings.

### Woll Resigns from Civic Federation

In the early part of the week Woll tendered his resignation as an official in the National Civic Federation, his holding of an office in that organization having also been a subject of controversy in union circles for some years. This move on Woll's part is stated to have been for the forestalling of any attack in connection with the controversy which Mr. Lewis has brought before the convention on the policy to be pursued by the Federation regarding communistic tactics.

The convention again went on record for the thirty-hour week, with President Green announcing the Federation would go out to fight for that objective as it had never fought before. A proposal for government ownership of banks was voted down by the delegates. Emphatic approval of a resolution condemning Italy for its war on Ethiopia was given, and the neutrality policy of the United States in the war was indorsed.

A number of prominent speakers, as usual, have addressed the convention, including Secretary of

Labor Perkins, who was given a big ovation, according to news reports. National Commander Murphy of the American Legion was also among the speakers. Mr. Murphy's advocacy of a universal draft measure, which would draft man power, capital and industry in war time, as recently outlined to newspaper correspondents, has been the subject of some pointed criticism in labor circles, for the asserted reason that it is impossible to draft capital on the same basis as human beings.

### Howard Submits Minority Report

Following presentation of a recommendation by the resolutions committee that the policy of the Federation with regard to "industrial" and "craft" forms of union organization be continued a spirited debate ensued on Wednesday. Text of the recommendation and report was not given in the news dispatches, but it was stated that Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, and who is considered one of the ablest leaders and speakers in the convention, had submitted a minority report on the committee recommendation, and he is quoted as having said in the course of the debate:

"This is a vital issue which must not be decided by sharp practice or pressure. The workers of this country are going to organize, if not under the banner of the A. F. of L., then under some other leadership. We must not give the subversive forces in this country this fertile field in which to work."

John L. Lewis, of the Miners, was also reported as supporting a change in the Federation policy, and as having said: "I think that on the decision of this convention rests the future of the American Federation of Labor."

The present session of the Federation convention is said to be unusual in a number of respects, including the following:

The 1920 attendance record has been smashed, and it is also predicted that more business would be transacted than in any previous annual convention held by the A. F. of L. since its formation fifty-five years ago.

At the Washington convention, in 1933, the delegates disposed of 120 issues—many more than in any former meeting. Last year, in San Francisco, they handled 214.

But even that high-water mark was swept away at midnight Tuesday of last week—the "deadline" for submitting new business to the convention—when the tired clerks in Secretary Frank Morrison's office were classifying the last of 246 resolutions which would have to be disposed of before the convention adjourns.

## President Roosevelt's Greeting To Assembled Labor Delegates

President Roosevelt sent to the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City, N. J., his "hope and confidence" that the gathering would be "successful and rich in accomplishment."

The President radioed from the cruiser Houston:

"I regret exceedingly that circumstances will prevent me from attending the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. I request that you express my regret to the convention and that you will convey to them my hope and confidence that your meeting will be successful and rich in accomplishment."

"ROOSEVELT, U. S. S. Houston."

## Flexible Policies of American Federation Stressed by Mr. Green

In his impressive keynote speech to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City last week President Green trenchantly stressed the validity and progressiveness of the Federation's fundamental policies and declared that the organization would meet constructively and militantly all the problems as they arose which confront working men and women.

He pointed out that for years the Federation had opposed wage reductions, insisted on wage increases and demanded a reduction in hours in proportion to labor's increasing productive power.

### Following Consistent Policy

This policy, he said, naturally resulted in the American Federation of Labor's present demand for the thirty-hour week without reduction in earnings to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed workers who have been deprived of jobs by those who own and control industry.

Green stressed the fact that the American Federation of Labor has always followed a flexible policy, "adjusting itself to the legislative, economic and social changes which have come about in a changing world," and said that in this spirit it would meet every problem of the workers that came before the convention.

### Stand as a Shadow

"I am thinking as you are thinking," Green concluded, "about the millions of workers back in the communities from which you come."

"They stand as a shadow over the deliberations of this great congress of labor and in the consideration of all questions we must subordinate our personal opinions and our personal wishes in the interests of the common good."

"These workers are not so much concerned in academic and abstract questions as they are in the real problems of life."

### Equitable Wealth Distribution

"They are yearning and hoping and praying and fighting for the realizations of higher standards of living, a more equitable distribution of the wealth which labor creates, and the enjoyment of the political and social rights to which they are entitled, and we shall fail in our purpose if we in this great congress assembled here for the next two weeks do not make the contribution and move toward the realization of their hopes and lofty ambitions."

### Challenges All Labor's Enemies

"To those who are our enemies we serve notice that our organization will militantly carry on. We shall press for the acceptance of our social and economic and legislative programs. We will mobilize so far as we can every ounce of the economic and political strength of the nation in support of our program."

"We accept the challenge of our enemy, from wherever it may come. We ask no quarter. Forward and onward we will go toward a realization of our hopes and our ambitions."

# Proposal to Ban Communists From Federation of Labor Membership

Excerpts From Annual Report of Executive Council

An amendment to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor banning communists from all bodies affiliated with the organization was recommended by the council.

"For a number of years," the report said, "the executive council has reported to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor the activities of the communists in their attempts to capture and get control of the labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the trickery and deception used by them to gain their end."

After reviewing their former reports warning trade unionists against communist activities made to the various conventions of the American Federation of Labor since 1925, and the strong resolutions adopted by the conventions condemning communist schemes to control the organized labor movement, the council declared:

#### "BORING FROM WITHIN" POLICY

"The 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, Calif., went on record as opposed to the Communist party establishing cells within local unions for the purpose of destroying the trade union movement.

"We are bringing these declarations and actions of the American Federation of Labor now plainly, clearly and distinctly to your attention for the reason that orders have been recently issued by the Communist Internationale in Moscow for a change in policy.

"Originally their policy was to bore from within. They then changed to organizing dual unions. They found this did not meet their aims, and they have now directed the communists of the United States to become members of American Federation of Labor unions for the purpose of 'boring from within'; to become officers in these unions; to become delegates to city central and state bodies; to become delegates to all conventions and get control of the unions and the entire labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor, for their own ends and purposes.

"If the communists succeed in their efforts it means no more nor less than the dissolution and destruction of our movement, which we strenuously oppose and resent.

#### AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

"In order to combat the propaganda and activities of the communists we recommend that Section 5, Article IV of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended as follows:

"No organization officered or controlled by communists, or any person espousing communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions, and no organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any national or international organization connected with the Federation shall, while under such relationship or under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any central body, state federation of labor, national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section."

#### TO CONTINUE ORGANIZATION POLICY

The organization of the workers in mass-production industries can be accomplished without jeopardizing the jurisdiction rights of craft unions, the executive council said in its report.

The 1934 convention of the A. F. of L. declared that although "experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective."

In accordance with this declaration the 1934 convention directed the executive council to issue charters for national or international unions in the "automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass-production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary to meet the situation."

The executive council recommends that this policy be continued and that the definition of the jurisdiction of national and international unions in mass-production industries be treated and acted upon in accordance with the circumstances and the requirements of each individual case.

#### FEDERATION'S POLITICAL POLICY

The executive council emphasized the necessity of organized labor waging a firm non-partisan political campaign in 1936 for the election to office of candidates friendly to labor throughout the United States.

In carrying out this policy the council recommended that candidates for all offices be interviewed regarding their position on legislation for the benefit of working men and women.

"In 1936," the council said, "a political campaign will be inaugurated and carried forward for the

election of President, Vice-President, thirty-two members of the United States Senate and 435 members of the House of Representatives. In addition, there will be elections in the various states and municipalities for state and city officials.

"Labor must, therefore, with all its friends, support candidates for office who are friendly and sympathetic toward its legislative aims and purposes and defeat those who are against it.

"For years the organized wage earners of the United States and their friends have stood firmly by the following declaration:

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial."

#### URGE WELFARE LEGISLATION

Vigorous efforts by organized labor to secure the enactment of laws regulating minimum wages of women and minors in twenty-two states which lack this legislation were urged by the council.

"The sentiment in favor of minimum wage legislation for women and minors has developed rapidly in the last few years," the council said.

An active campaign to elect to state legislatures candidates who favor the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution was urged.

"In order to make effective a uniform national policy regulating child labor, which states have been unable to achieve, the child labor amendment proposes to authorize Congress to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age," the council said.

"A national law is needed because the child labor products of states with low standards are transported and sold in states with higher standards.

"Twenty-four states have ratified the child labor amendment. Twelve more states must approve the amendment in order to secure its adoption as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

"Only four state legislatures are scheduled to meet in 1936. Others may be called to meet in special session. The state legislatures which will convene are Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia. Forty-four state legislatures will meet in 1937. We hope to secure ratification of this amendment in a sufficient number of state legislatures during the next two years in order to secure its adoption."

#### MANDATORY THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

Continued efforts of organized labor to persuade Congress to pass the Black-Connery Thirty-Hour Week Bill as imperative in order to provide work and wages for our unemployed millions were announced in the report.

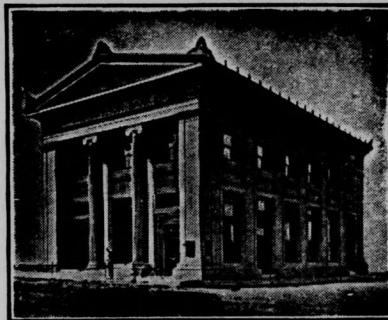
The purpose of the Black-Connery bill is to prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of certain articles and commodities in connection with the manufacture of which persons are employed more than five days a week or six hours a day and prescribing certain conditions with respect to purchases and loans by the United States.

When passed by Congress the bill will make the thirty-hour week mandatory for industries actively engaged in interstate commerce, industries operating under codes approved by a governmental

(Continued on Page Nine)

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## Furriers' Conference Lays Plans for Future

The Pacific Coast Conference of the International Fur Workers' Union, Locals 87 and 79, held October 7 and 8 in San Francisco struck a solid note of unity between Los Angeles and San Francisco and laid down a practical program for organization of the fur workers of the entire Pacific Coast.

This conference followed close upon a period of intense organization in both cities. The conference did not stop at mere review. A critical analysis was made of the shortcomings as well as the victories. The San Francisco local has taken upon itself the task of preparing the ground for next year by completely organizing the fur workers. The weaknesses of the present agreement are to be presented clearly to the workers so that a strong foundation will be laid for an effort next year to secure a more satisfactory agreement from the employers, including higher wages, union shop in the retail trade, equal division of work, and an employer-paid unemployment insurance fund.

### Urge Organization in South

Though the Los Angeles fur workers in the wholesale shops enjoy all the above enumerated conditions, the definite weakness of the work is said to be lack of organization in the retail section of the trade. The Los Angeles local is to be urged to intensify its drive to bring the retail shops into line. The workers in these shops are employed at a much lower scale of wages than the organized fur workers and are at the mercy of the employers, being subject to fire and hire at the will of the boss.

The principal subject of the second session of the conference was the organization of the unorganized fur centers of the Pacific Coast. Such cities as Oakland, Tacoma, Portland and Seattle have a great number of fur workers who are working under miserable conditions. The challenge of these "open shop" towns has been accepted as a serious task for the organized West Coast fur workers. A broad program of organization has been laid down which includes a request to the international office for a subsidy to provide for a Pacific Coast organizer. Such a field organizer will not only have the task of building the union in the unorganized cities, but will also co-ordinate the work in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and thereby solidly cement the bonds of unity now existing between the two locals. The two locals have set aside a sum of money for this purpose.

Several other points were discussed and adopted at the conference. A program of education for members in the form of open forums and lectures, has been worked out.

### Concrete Plan for Future

With the close of this conference it can be stated that the ties of unity between the San Francisco and Los Angeles locals of the International Fur Workers' Union have been greatly strengthened. A concrete plan of work has been laid down for the future. "This program of work is a test for the strength of the fur workers," said one of the union's active members. "Shall we accept it as a challenge? Shall we fur workers meet this challenge with a spirit of solidarity and a determination to improve our conditions? There is but one answer—a strong 'Aye,' and a Pacific Coast full of activity."

### FEDERAL HOUSING

An all-time high of \$14,584,625 worth of business done by private lending institutions under the Federal Housing Administration's modernization credit and mutual mortgage insurance plans was recorded during the week ending September 28.

## Gains in Employment and Payrolls Reported by Labor Commissioner

The October issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin, from the office of State Labor Commissioner Nolan, shows gains in employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings in California manufacturing establishments.

In September, 1934, the number of employees on the payrolls of 1086 representative factories in California was 156,964. In September, 1935, the same establishments employed 174,630, an increase of 11.3 per cent. The total payrolls for these identical representative factories was \$3,378,799 in September, 1934, and was \$4,105,675 in September, 1935, an increase of 21.5 per cent.

The canning industry was largely responsible for these increases. If the figures for canning are excluded from the figures the increases between September, 1934, and September, 1935, were 4 per cent in employment and 15 per cent in payrolls.

Among the groups of industries showing increases in employment in excess of the increase for all industries are the following: Textiles, foods, beverages, tobacco and wood manufactures (including furniture and fixtures).

Between August, 1935, and September, 1935, factory employment in California decreased by 3.7 per cent, while payrolls declined by 6.5 per cent. These decreases were due to curtailment of canning operations. Exclusive of canning of fruits and vegetables and of fish, the decrease in employment in September, as compared with the preceding month, was three-tenths of 1 per cent, while the decrease in payrolls was 2.9 per cent.

## Secretary of Labor's Power To Fix Prevailing Pay Upheld

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., has ruled that the secretary of labor has the power to determine the prevailing wage in disputes on federal jobs.

The case came up in the construction of a veterans' bureau hospital at Columbia, S. C. The contractors paid bricklayers 65 cents an hour, and they appealed to the Department of Labor. Secretary Perkins ruled that the prevailing wage was \$1 an hour. The contractors appealed to the courts. The Federal District Court held that the Department of Labor had no power to determine the prevailing wage; but the Circuit Court has overturned this.

Oddly enough, the Circuit Court has given the bricklayers more than Secretary Perkins did. She gave her decision on March 3 of this year, and ordered that beginning April 1 the contractors should pay the dollar wage. The Circuit Court says that the \$1 an hour rate went into effect the moment Secretary Perkins proclaimed it, and the workers will get an appreciable sum in back pay.

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## Name Federal Mediator In Local Auto Strike

Announcement was made this week that Walter Mathewson had been appointed by the federal government as mediator in the strike of the Auto Mechanics' Union against the motor car dealers of San Francisco.

Mathewson stated that he planned to call conferences between the workers and their former employers at the earliest opportunity after thoroughly acquainting himself with the situation.

The daily press stated that "government intervention was believed to have been ordered because of the effect of the strike on interstate automobile trade." The striking employees have been standing firm in their original demands for proper recognition of their grievances, and which are recognized and supported by a large portion of the motoring public. President Vandeleur of the San Francisco Labor Council placed the whole hearted backing of organized labor squarely behind the strikers.

A large number of shops have already acceded to the proposals made by the union, and the public is assured of service by competent workmen in these shops. Demand should therefore be made for the union card when in need of repair service, and thus demonstrate substantial support for workers who have been too long neglected in having their labor conditions and wages brought up to a proper and legitimate standard.

The business manager of the dealers, Arthur d'Ette, is reported in the daily press to have stated: "The government stands for the 'closed shop.' On that basis we cannot enter into any discussions with Federal Conciliator Walter G. Mathewson."

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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council  
Telephone MArket 0056  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
CHAS. A. DERRY  
Editor and Manager



## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

|                                   | Year   |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Single subscriptions.....         | \$1.50   |
| To unions, each subscription..... | 1.00<br>(When subscribing for entire membership) |
| Single copies .....               | .05  |

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1935

## Sales Tax Hardest on Poor

Mabel L. Walker of the General Welfare Tax League has made a study which shows how the sales tax gouges the poor. A worker, with an income of \$1000 a year pays sales tax on 61 per cent of all that he buys. A man with \$1,000,000 a year spends only 1 per cent of his income in taxable purchases. The burden of the sales tax, therefore, is 61 times as heavy on the poor as on the super-rich.

The poor must pay, while ways of evasion are open to the rich and well-to-do. A woman in Cincinnati, wanting a fur coat, goes over the river to Covington, Ky., buys it there, and has it sent. That becomes interstate commerce, not subject to the sales tax. Owners of big buildings buy coal by carloads from other states, while the man who must buy coal in half-ton lots or less buys at home and pays the tax.

The usual minimum payment is 1 cent. On a 10-cent article this is 10 per cent, and on a nickel article, 20 per cent.

Twenty-four states now have sales taxes.

## Importance of Coal Labor Board

The Bituminous Coal Labor Board appointed by President Roosevelt to administer the labor relations section of the Coal Stabilization Act is confronted with a task of stupendous importance in the interest of the soft coal miners and indirectly in the interest of all workers.

The labor relations section of the act stipulates that the code which the National Bituminous Coal Commission is instructed to establish for the bituminous coal industry shall include the following provisions, which all code members and district code boards are required to accept:

"(a) Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; and no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union.

"(b) Employees shall have the right of peaceable assembly for the discussion of the principle of collective bargaining, shall be entitled to select their own check-weighman to inspect the weighing or measuring of coal, and shall not be required as a condition of employment to live in company houses or to trade at the store of the employer."

The Labor Board is vested with authority to enforce this comprehensive bill of rights for the miners. In order to determine who are the freely

chosen representatives of the employees of any employer the board "may order and under its supervision may conduct an election of employees for that purpose."

The board may also "order a code member to meet the representatives of its employees for the purpose of collective bargaining" and may serve as mediator in a labor dispute where the controversy "is not determined by a tribunal set-up in a bona fide collective contract."

With regard to hours the labor relations section prescribes that "whenever the maximum daily and weekly hours of labor are agreed upon in any contract or contracts negotiated between the producers of more than two-thirds of the annual national tonnage production for the preceding calendar year and the representatives of more than one-half the mine workers employed, such maximum hours of labor shall be accepted by all the code members."

On the question of wages the labor relations section declares that "the wage agreement or agreements negotiated in collective bargaining in any district or group of two or more districts between representatives of producers of more than two-thirds of the annual tonnage production of each of such districts in a contracting group during the preceding calendar year, and representatives of the majority of the mine workers therein, shall be filed with the Labor Board and shall be accepted as the minimum wages for the various classifications of labor by the code members operating in such district or group of districts."

A significant provision in the act requires the National Bituminous Coal Commission to accept as conclusive the certified findings and orders of the Labor Board with regard to alleged violations of the labor relations section and shall "inquire only into the compliance or non-compliance of the code member with respect thereto."

The commission announces that the code for the industry is complete and that orders have been issued for the election of the district boards which are to administer it under the supervision of the commission. It will therefore not be long until the Coal Labor Board swings into action.

The three members of the Labor Board are John M. Paris, chairman, Circuit Court judge, of New Albany, Ind., to represent the public; John O'Leary, member of the International executive board of the United Mine Workers of America from District 5, to represent the miners, and Lee Gunther, Knoxville, Tenn., former coal operator, to represent the operators.

## The Lady Is Seeing Things

Mrs. Edward B. Huling, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the D. A. R., told the New York State conference of that order that the child labor amendment is a darksome plot to have "federal guardians displace the parents and rear America's children."

"The amendment reads, 'to limit, regulate and prohibit labor of all persons under 18 years of age,'" declared Mrs. Huling. "Labor is interpreted to mean mental as well as physical labor, which means that education would be absolutely in the hands of federal control, and a great national bureau with thousands of public inspectors would intrude themselves into every home in the country."

The lady reminds one of that old story of the German student who evolved a camel from his own inner consciousness. Mrs. Huling's horrendous conception of a federal "plot" to steal control of the nation's children could have come from no other source. It is too fantastic, too utterly ridiculous, to be the result of sober discussion or of a reasonable examination of facts.

The heart of the proposed amendment is Article 1, which reads:

"Congress shall have power to limit, regulate

and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

Not a word is here about "mental labor." Not a word to create or foreshadow any vast, overshadowing federal bureau "invading" our homes. Not a syllable in which a sane mind, even with the aid of stimulants, can find indications of "federal guardians displacing parents and rearing America's children." It simply gives Congress power to protect children under 18 years from being exploited by greedy employers. Does Mrs. Huling know that in the first cotton mill established in Rhode Island nearly half the workers were children under 12, and one only 7 years old?

Mrs. Huling speaks of the "God-given right of children to work when and where they please." In coal mines, for instance. Congressman D. J. Lewis of Maryland cites his family record to show how that works. His grandfather went into the coal mines in Wales at 7 years of age, his father at 8 years, while "Davy John" did not get into the coal mines of Pennsylvania until he was 9. Without the "government interference" which Mrs. Huling so deplores, that was two years' progress in three generations.

## The Highway Menace

The Interstate Commerce Commission has determined that long hours worked by a truck driver caused the wreck of a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train at Sandusky, Ohio, on July 17, in which a trainman was killed and thirty-seven persons were injured when a truck collided with a train and the latter was derailed.

The driver of the truck was reported to have traveled 600 miles in less than forty-eight hours and had slept two nights on the truck.

The commission said it was "doubtful whether men working under such conditions are in mental or physical condition to operate with safety on the highways."

Most persons will be inclined to eliminate the "doubt" in such an assertion. A truck driven on the highways under such conditions is a menace to life and property that should not be tolerated.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters, realizing the danger of drivers being on duty unreasonably long hours, is making a sincere effort to eliminate it by prescribing decent working hours. They are entitled to the support of all citizens in striving for this end.

An editorial reference in the Labor Clarion of October 4 to an article in the same issue captioned "Communist Tactics in Trade Union Affairs," which was a translation from the "Jewish Daily Forward," attributed the translation to "the secretary of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of this city." This was erroneous. While the translation of the article was the work of an official of one of the garment trades unions, the official of the union mentioned had no connection with it.

Upton Sinclair has decided to go the Townsend plan one better by urging government pensions for old people of \$400 a month instead of \$200. He admonishes all EPIC speakers "to make this jump now, in order to make our attitude to the old people real. They ought to tell the old people that under a National Production For Use plan, well established and wisely administered, every old person can have the equivalent of \$400 a month—and every young person can have it, too. This is fact, and since it has been proven that it is necessary to get one thought at a time into the minds of the old people, let us get this one thought to them: That we can promise them \$400 per month if they will secure for us the necessary number of votes pledged to the EPIC plan."

Ignorance of the law is no excuse; neither is there any alibi for buying from unfair concerns.

## How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

Labor, the Father of All Wealth

Men and women who are seriously concerned with the welfare of labor should observe this very practical fact. When we speak of natural resources most of us, from mere habit, think only of power dam sites, coal, oil, mineral lands and the like. Our true natural resources consist of all that is included in the economic meaning of the term "land." Now what difference could it possibly make to men and women who live by labor whether some of Uncle Sam's favorite nephews and nieces collect say \$100,000 a year for granting permission to take minerals, coal or oil from our stock of natural resources, or if they collected the same sum of money for merely stepping aside and allowing some agent of employment, some enterpriser, to bring labor and capital together to construct a large down-town building? All charges for the right to use land are paid for in shares of the wealth produced and services rendered on the land, and are therefore a deduction from the total new wealth constantly produced by continuous effort on the part of labor from and on land that always existed, and which has no cost of production to man. The land underlying the City of London has for hundreds of years supported in luxury and idleness many generations of dukes, lords, earls and other kinds of nobility. New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles will do the same thing for a few American families, who have all their English cousins have—with the exception of the titles. Why not create a few titles in America and finish the job? Who would bid the highest to be the Count of the Golden Gate? And who is the logical contender for the title, Duke of New York? Who the Earl of Chicago?

While farms and ranches cover a lot of ground they have little land value. Hardly 15 per cent of our land value in America is farm or agriculture land. The bulk of land value is now in the cities and towns. A few cities like New York and Chicago have enough land value to equal the dollar and cents value of all the farm mortgages in the United States. One leased lot in San Francisco, bought for \$37.50 originally and some scrap lumber, is optioned at \$2,400,000. This is the equal of 100,000 acres of land at \$24 an acre.

Some 50 per cent of the value that backs up the stocks and bonds issued by Wall Street is capitalized land values. We are made to think of Morgan and Mellon, the United States Steel and the Standard Oils, the big estates and corporations as being capital owners, when they are in large measure land owners or controllers. While we use the word "capitalism" to label the so-called system now in existence, it would look just as good and possibly better if we just labeled it landlordism. It has been well said that they had landlordism and not capitalism in Russia. Italy and Japan are after land, for, as we shall see later, those who have land soon have the capital.

Hundreds of thousands of Americans reach for a home and grab a mirage. They are encouraged to pay a little of their life's savings down, and pay and pay, and end up with a box full of receipts. We talk a good line about home owners, but do all we can to make it tough to get them and to keep them. And the same old gang are now trying to whoop it up once more to suck in the little fellows. And the little fellow who does succeed in getting a home unknowingly makes it tough on his fellow man. The big boys with their hired agents not only make a goat of him; they make a monkey of him too. He is fooled by false promises into pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. They vote with the "big boys" and are punished by doing so. They, too, the same as non-home

owners, end up by having less wages to pay higher prices for less things.

What do the economists mean by labor? Professor Thompson (p. 108) says: "Land works blindly, and apparently without purpose. The same force that stored the coal in the earth raised useless mountain peaks. This force can, however, be directed. In fact it is directed by man. This direction we call labor. Historically, as well as in degree of importance, labor ranks second to land, since without land labor could not exist, much less produce" . . .

While labor can play second fiddle to land without loss of prestige, can it play second fiddle to landowners as such? That is just what they are doing—needlessly. Think of the millions of Americans who work as tenant farmers.

Next week: More on Labor—Capital Enters the Picture

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### PROMINENT UNION ACTOR DEAD

Francis Wilson, famous actor of the early part of the century, died at his home in New York last week at the age of 81. He had delighted audiences in "The Rivals" and numerous other popular plays. His passing again brought to the memory of the organized labor movement that he was one of the founders and the first president of Equity, the actors' union which came into existence at the close of the world war and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He did not need union protection. He was a "star" who could practically fix his own compensation. But he sympathized with the desperate plight of hundreds of his fellow thespians who were forced to labor long hours for inadequate wages. His example and encouragement inspired some of the more timid into efforts that were later crowned with such success.

## Hearst as Warwick

William Randolph Hearst this week picked himself a President. He nominated Governor "Al" Landon of Kansas as Mr. Roosevelt's successor.

Political observers regard this as a tough break for Landon, whose political fortunes had been doing nicely. If the G. O. P. decides on going to the West for its candidate the Kansas governor was regarded as being in fine position to attract the lightning.

Hearst's indorsement of a candidate has always been a liability rather than an asset. It has been described by "Al" Smith as the "kiss of death." Even Landon's own Kansas neighbors may be inclined to regard with suspicion the backing of one of the nation's richest men and biggest industrialists.

Through his newspapers Hearst merely speaks for his own vast interests—of which his papers are a minor part.

The Sage of San Simeon is master of ninety corporations and a private banking organization. He owns more New York real estate than any other person with the exception of Vincent Astor—\$41,000,000 of it. He owns 2,000,000 acres of fruit, farm and ranch land, on most of which labor is mercilessly exploited. And this is only a part of his far-flung interests.

Landon has plenty of money, but his entire possessions are pin money compared with Hearst's vast hoard.

If Landon hopes to maintain Hearst's favor he must disavow any intention of making the rich share their fair part of maintaining the government and must denounce all "new deal" measures, including those taken for the relief of agriculture. If Senator Capper knows his Kansas the governor would have to choose between the voters of the Sunflower state and his multi-millionaire sponsor. —"Labor."

## The War in Ethiopia

The Council of the League of Nations has declared that the "Italian government has resorted to war in disregard of its covenants under Article XII of the covenant of the League of Nations." Thirteen nations represented in the Council adopted the report framed by a committee representing every continent. It is worthy of especial note that the action of the Council accuses "the Italian government," not the nation of Italy. Fascism thus is directly held responsible for the raid on Africa, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

The nations whose representatives passed this judgment are Australia, England, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, Poland, France, Portugal, Rumania, Turkey, the Soviet Union and Argentina.

This declaration puts the thirteen powers named under direct obligation to employ "sanctions," that is pressure which may come to straight-out military action, to compel the Fascist government to stop its aggression.

It is the most solemn, most far reaching pronouncement ever made by the League, and dispatches from Europe all agree that it will be followed by some kind of action. What it will be is not yet certain, but Mussolini's position is made much more difficult by this formal condemnation.

He has other difficulties which are sometimes forgotten. Italy is not a rich nation. Its national debt is \$10,000,000,000, which, in proportion to the national wealth, is considerably larger than our own. It was costing her, according to advices from Geneva, at least \$5,000,000 a week to maintain her force in Africa before a shot was fired. How long she can stand the larger drain which the campaign is making now, no one knows; but no one believes the period will be long.

"British economists," says an American correspondent from London, "have reached the conclusion that whoever wins the African war, whether it be Italy, the League of Nations or Ethiopia, Mussolini has already lost it." Which is just another way of saying that the disorganization of Italian finances resulting from this venture will drive Mussolini from power.

One thing is certain: Fascism is the great peace disturber of the world. The verdict of the League of Nations Council puts that beyond reasonable question.

Legislation prohibiting American loans to warring nations is the goal of the United States Senate Munitions Committee. With a view to broadening the neutrality legislation, which was put through during the last days of the last congressional session, in other ways as well, the committee is now gathering evidence which throws light on why the United States became involved in the world war.

According to Senator Bone of Washington, a member of the committee and one of the staunchest fighters for neutrality, "the investigations already made and now under way convince the committee that commercial considerations got us into the war."

It is the object of the committee to make a thorough study of all the background of the United States' entrance into the world war in order that Congress during the next session can pass legislation stopping up all possible loopholes which might allow the nation to become involved in a similar conflict.

### GEORGE LANSBURY RESIGNS

George Lansbury resigned on October 8 as leader of the Parliamentary Labor party in the British House of Commons because he is out of sympathy with the party's policy of urging that Italy be punished for her invasion of Ethiopia.

## Heartening Reports Given to Convention By Secretary Perkins

Word that industry is on the rise was brought to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City, N. J., by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as the convention swung into its work.

Latest reports of the Department of Labor leave no doubt that the durable goods industries "have actually made the turn," she told the delegates.

In addition to Miss Perkins' address, the delegates heard an address by Ray Murphy, newly elected commander of the American Legion, who invited the A. F. of L. to form a united front with his organization to fight communism and "all subversive influences." President William Green of the Federation, replying to Commander Murphy, accepted the invitation to co-operate.

### Constitution Changes Favored

Commander Murphy declared that the American Legion favored making whatever changes in the Federal Constitution are "needed for the common good."

Secretary Perkins expressed the opinion that it was highly significant that the durable goods industries were making progress. She cited specifically figures on the construction industry, steel output, automobile, machinery and machine tools.

"Take, for example, the machine tool industry, which takes the first step in building up new machinery and equipment to reflect production increase," Miss Perkins said. "The August index of machine tool orders is 125.8, compared with 100 in 1926. The average for the first eight months of this year is 82.5, or nearly double the average for all last year. As a matter of fact, business reported for the eight months is 18 per cent above the twelve-month figure for 1934."

### Jobs and Wages Rise

While admitting that millions of workers were still idle, Miss Perkins said Labor Department statisticians estimated that more than 4,400,000 who were jobless in March, 1933, had found work

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in private industry. In the same period weekly wage payments in the manufacturing industries increased from \$75,000,000 to more than \$140,000,000, she said.

The secretary said these figures were "heartening" and spoke well for the measures instituted by President Roosevelt in an "effort to bring about healthy and substantial recovery."

Miss Perkins referred to the Social Security Act as "one of the most useful single pieces of federal legislation in the interest of wage earners in the history of the United States."

President Green, who introduced Miss Perkins, promised that organized labor would continue its efforts to have the Social Security Board placed within the Department of Labor.

Speaking of the Wagner labor relations act, Miss Perkins said passage of the act does not mean merely that strikes and lockouts will be fewer, but that the fundamental causes of the conflicts can be intelligently diagnosed and remedied. Both labor and employers, she said, are already showing a growing disposition to take advantage of government agencies in the settlement of their disputes.

### New Fairness Promised

"With the guarantee to labor of the right of free association and the provision of necessary safeguards against abuse of the right, with the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board and with the assistance of such special industrial boards as in textiles, steel, railroad transportation and bituminous coal and the conciliation service of the United States Department of Labor, we should be able to look forward confidently to a fairer and more scientific handling of the problems involved in relationships between employers and employees than we have ever had before."

"This means not merely that strikes and lockouts may be fewer, but that the fundamental causes of such disorders may be intelligently diagnosed and remedies quickly provided through the agency of such boards. Wage earners and employers have shown a growing disposition to avail themselves of the fair and impartial services of these government boards. They are really set up for the purpose of keeping industrial peace for the benefit of employers, workers and in the public interest."

### CAPMAKERS' MEETING

Local No. 9, Capmakers' Union of San Francisco, is holding a supper meeting and get-together immediately after work on Monday, October 21, at 1212 Market street, room 303. Members employed in the cap shop in Oakland are coming over to attend the supper meeting. This event is being sponsored for the purpose of electing an organization committee. The function of this committee will be to organize two other cap plants which are not under union control at the present time. All capmakers are cordially invited.

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## First Complaint by National Labor Board

The National Labor Relations Board swung into militant action for the defense of the workers' rights to organize in trade unions and carry on trade union activities without interference, restraint or coercion from employers by filing its first complaint of unfair labor practices under the Wagner-Connelly labor disputes act passed by the recent session of the United States Congress.

The board charged the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., and the Greyhound Management Company, Inc., associated corporations controlling interstate bus lines, with dismissing union employees, threatening other employees with discharge because they belong to unions, and with keeping union meetings under surveillance.

The union men concerned were members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

### Unfair American Tobacco Company To Build With Non-Union Labor

Bitter resentment is being expressed at Atlantic City, N. J., where the American Federation of Labor convention is in session, at the reported action of the American Tobacco Company in contracting for the erection of a million-dollar building in Louisville, Ky., with non-union building trades workers.

Union leaders predicted that one result would be a fresh flow of union support to the unionized cigarettes and tobacco products, most of which are manufactured in the same City of Louisville.

The report is that the workers on the mammoth structure are to be paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour.

The affront to labor by this contract is being rated as equal to the parading of Clay Williams in N.R.A. days—Clay Williams, the head of another of the anti-union "big four" companies.

It is a coincidence that announcement of this contract for non-union construction should come immediately on the heels of the Union Label Trades Department convention in which tremendous growth in the use of union-made products was reported and in which aggressive plans for future efforts were made and announced. These plans involve, among other things, regular and sustained checks on retail outlets regarding the number and volume of their sales of union-made products. Constant inquiry will be made as to how union brands are going and as to whether union brands are being stocked to replace non-union brands.

There was strong prospect that the issue would be raised in the American Federation of Labor convention, through introduction of a resolution by one or more of the building trades organizations.

Collective bargaining should be supplemented by collective buying. Demand the union label!

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## Federal Study Brands "Company Unions" as Unions Only in Name

The worker belonging to a company union has 1.2 per cent chance of becoming a partially free workman—at the pleasure of the company.

The bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor, after the most searching investigation yet made of this subject, reports that only this trifling proportion of members of company unions have the rights and powers which the bureau feels are needed for industrial independence.

The standards of "independence" set by the bureau are both mild and modest. They must have dues; for unless the union collects its money from its own members it is a pensioner on the company. They must have regular membership meetings, written agreements, contacts with other workers' organizations, and the right to demand arbitration of differences—and get it.

### 1.2 Per Cent Independent

Many trade union workers have protested that this is too feeble a definition of independence. But of the 530,388 workers found belonging to company unions, only 6515 had all these privileges, meager though they are. This comes to 1.2 per cent, twelve persons out of every 1000, in the group of company union members investigated.

The investigation covered 1,935,556 workers employed in 14,725 plants or establishments. Of these, 593 were company union establishments; 4 per cent of the total by number of plants. The 530,388 company union workers studied, however, formed 30 per cent of the 1,935,556 workers covered by the survey. Obviously, company unions have been ordained chiefly by the larger corporations—steel, for instance.

### Company Unionism Weak

It is pointed out by labor leaders that the survey shows no such overwhelming strength for the company union as has been claimed. The utmost efforts of employers in the establishments covered by the survey have left 70 per cent of the workers still outside the company union fold. Also, ninety-seven trade unions were found functioning in the 593 company union establishments.

Going into details, the bureau of labor statistics reports that of the 530,000 company union workers listed, 411,000 had no provisions for dues or for other means of raising funds from the so-called "members." Of those who did have company union dues, 69 per cent were paying 40 cents a month or less.

Of the 593 company unions studied, 377, or 63.5 per cent of the total number, were formed in the N.R.A. years from 1933 to 1935. Big employers saw the chances for real union progress by N.R.A., and tried to vaccinate the labor movement against trade unionism by company unionism.

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## New West Portal Banking Office Opened by San Francisco Bank

With construction work completed and equipment already in, the new West Portal banking office of the San Francisco Bank was formally opened Tuesday morning, October 15. The new building, which is at the corner of West Portal avenue and Ulloa street, is one of the finest branch banking offices in the state.

Parker S. Maddux, president, and other officials of the head office, were at the West Portal branch throughout the day, joining with Fred A. Cellarius, manager of the office, in welcoming the public and in showing visitors the beautiful new banking quarters.

The West Portal branch, which has deposits in excess of \$2,000,000, does a general and special savings business, a trust business, and is equipped with deposit box and storage vault facilities.

## Public Employment

During August there was an increase of nearly 110,000 workers engaged in emergency conservation work (C.C.C.). This brings the total to nearly 590,000. Of this number, approximately 515,000 are enrolled workers. The remaining force is composed of reserve officers, educational advisers, and supervisory and technical workers. Total pay-roll disbursements for August amounted to over \$26,000,000.

The number of employees on P.W.A. construction work decreased by approximately 10,000 during August. The completion of a considerable number of highway construction projects under the supervision of the bureau of public roads was responsible for the decrease. Employment on non-federal construction projects registered a substantial gain. P.W.A. construction projects provided work for approximately 405,000 people. Pay rolls totaled \$24,000,000.

During August there were 8000 more workers employed at the sites of construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations than during the previous month. There were 33,000 people working on these projects. Their earnings amounted to more than \$2,400,000.

The increase in the number of workers engaged in the construction and maintenance of state roads continued into August. The gain during September amounted to nearly 20,000. Work was provided during the month for 204,000 men whose earnings were in excess of \$9,000,000.

A considerable number of construction projects financed by funds of the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 are now under way. During the month ending August 15 jobs were provided at the sites of these projects for 145,000 workers under this program. The men were paid approximately \$4,500,000 for work performed during the month.

## Statewide Conference On "Security Wage"

A statewide conference of union labor representatives has been called to meet in San Francisco on Saturday, October 26, for discussion and action on the proper construction of the payment of "security wages" by the W.P.A. in California. The meeting is called by Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the California State Federation of Labor and of the San Francisco Labor Council.

It had been thought that the issue had been settled for this territory several weeks ago, but new developments have again brought the subject into controversy, and have prompted the action taken by Vandeleur, who is quoted as saying that union labor will not work under the "security wages" based upon 120 hours a month.

### Will Be Representative Gathering

There are 36 central councils in the state, which will be asked to send two representatives each, while the building trades will probably have 140 delegates.

Under the plan originally proposed by the American Federation of Labor, and to which plan that body and its affiliates throughout the nation have consistently adhered, no objection was raised against the short work-week provided the local prevailing wage rate was paid upon the hourly basis. There is no doubt the conference to be held October 26 will insist upon that policy being pursued on California projects, as it had been understood both by union labor and city officials that the California W.P.A. program had been prepared and the federal appropriation allocated upon the basis of payment of the prevailing wage on an hourly basis.

## Civilian Conservation Corps to Increase Enrollment This Month

A new Civilian Conservation Corps enrollment program is now in progress to replace men who have dropped out. It is expected that over 100,000 young men and veterans will be enrolled during October.

The reduction in the age limit for C.C.C. enrollees makes it possible for physically fit youths of 17 years to participate in the work, provided they come from families now on public relief rolls.

A survey shows that 213,377 juniors were selected for enrollment during the June, July and August expansion. Seventy-five per cent of the number were 21 years old or under.

### FRENCH BOYCOTT ITALIAN SHIPS

The French Federation of Port and Dock Workers on October 7 urged its members to refuse to load or unload Italian ships as a protest against Italy's attempted conquest of Ethiopia.

## CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The next regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held in Convention hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, Sunday, October 20. The meeting will be called to order at 1 p. m. The business to be transacted is of sufficient importance to warrant the attendance of every member of the union.

Alois Margreiter, linotype machinist in the employ of the San Francisco "Chronicle" for many years, died at his home, 2550 Sixty-eighth avenue, Oakland, October 11. Mr. Margreiter was a native of Austria and 77 years old. He was initiated in San Francisco Union in January, 1915, and had been identified with the organization almost continuously since that date. Prior to taking up his duties in the "Chronicle" composing room Mr. Margreiter was employed on other San Francisco dailies and elsewhere in the San Francisco Bay region, where he was well known. He was gentle, an expert mechanic and held in the highest esteem by his fellow workers. Mr. Margreiter was a member of a Cincinnati lodge of Odd Fellows. He is survived by his widow, Bertha Margreiter. Following funeral services that were held at 1:30 p. m. last Monday in Oakland his body was incinerated at California Crematory.

According to semi-authentic reports, an order permanently restraining William H. Simpson and the City of Sacramento from fulfilling a contract for the printing of requisition slips has been issued by a Superior Court of Sacramento County. The case was the first legal test of the fair trade practices act passed by the last Legislature. The action was filed against Simpson and the Sacramento Printing Company and the city by the Printers' Board of Trade of Sacramento, an organization composed of commercial printers and bookbinders. According to the report, representatives of the board claimed and testified Simpson's company had entered into a contract with the city to supply 5000 sets of requisitions at \$119. The Printers' Board of Trade charged this figure was

lower than production cost and was, therefore, in violation of the fair practices act.

Rehearsal nights of the Typographical Union band have been changed from Thursday to Tuesday. The change becomes effective next Tuesday, October 22. Rehearsals begin promptly at 8 p. m. and continue an hour and a half. They are held in the union's recreation rooms at 16 First street. Should you contact any of the members of the band who have found it impossible to be regular in attendance at band practices, kindly call this change of meeting nights to their attention. The switch in practice hours to Tuesday nights is experimental and may be only temporary, and is made in the belief it will permit of a larger attendance of those interested in the band and who are determined to make it the success it should be.

The State Civil Service Commission will hold an examination of applicants for the office of state printer in Sacramento tomorrow (Saturday, October 19). Only applicants between the ages of 35 and 50 years are eligible to take the examination. The office pays \$5000 a year. For some inexplicable reason the examination has not been generally (certainly not extensively) publicized. The examination will afford an opportunity for at least one of thousands of unemployed printers to have his name restored to a payroll. In the language of the late lamented "Billy" Jordan, "May the best man win!"

William E. Dugan, member of the union retired from active engagement at the trade, has returned from a three months' visit in the East, a part of which time was given to representing a San Francisco church group in a national gathering of Presbyterians.

Shortly after his return from the Montreal convention of the International Typographical Union James McCoy, superintendent of the Union Printers' Home, announced a new hospital-sanatorium, to cost approximately \$150,000, would be built on the Home grounds, says a Denver labor paper. Superintendent McCoy said construction of the new building would be under way by November, and predicted it would be completed by September, 1936, when the next convention of the I. T. U. will be held in Colorado Springs. Mr. McCoy said that, as in the past, only strictly union building craftsmen will be employed in erecting the new addition. Delegates and visitors to the 1936 convention will see improvements costing more than two million dollars that have been made at the Home in recent years.

Reading in the Los Angeles "Citizen," official paper of organized labor of the southern metropolis, of the very successful celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, at the Cafe de Paree on October 6, would cause any thirsty or hungry printer to regret more than ever his inability to have been "among those present." Because space will not permit a detailed account of the celebration, we are compelled to make our report brief and all-inclusive by merely saying it was "some party" and leave the rest to your keenest imagination. The program, including the dinner and dancing, was replete with features, all entertaining and interesting, one in particular being the introduction of Mrs. Cathmor Stamps, an honored guest of the evening. Mrs. Stamps is the only surviving widow of the nine charter members of Los Angeles Union. She was given an ovation by the more than 400 present and presented with a beautiful floral tribute. The celebration proved so enjoyable in every respect its promoters are considering repeating it annually.

## Appeals for Funds

To the Central Labor Councils and Local Unions of California, Greetings:

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor hereby submits to the California labor movement two urgent appeals for financial assistance:

**Hope for Mooney and Billings.**—The recent San Diego convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirmed the repeatedly expressed belief in the innocence of Mooney and Billings and resolved to continue by all honorable and lawful means to secure their vindication and restoration to liberty. As is well known, both of these men now have the first real opportunity to establish the fact that they were convicted on perjured evidence. This court action has been made possible only because public-spirited men in the legal profession have volunteered their services without a fee. In a letter written since the San Diego convention adjourned Mooney has requested the executive council to issue an appeal for funds so urgently needed to meet the actual expense of carrying the case, first through the California Supreme Court and then to the United States Supreme Court. Billings has given his hearty endorsement to this request.

The executive council therefore most urgently solicits contributions from all affiliated unions and central labor councils for the purpose stated.

**The Modesto Frame-up.**—On August 6, 1935, a jury at Modesto, Calif., found guilty eight members of San Francisco waterfront unions, namely, Reuel Stanfield, John Rodger, Victor Johnson, Robert J. Fitzgerald, John Sousa, John Burrough, Henry Silva and Patsy Ziambrelli, on the charge of "reckless possession of dynamite" in connection with an alleged plot to destroy Standard Oil property during the recent tanker strike. The defendants were acquitted on all other pending charges. The jury recommended leniency, but Judge Roy B. Maxey sentenced each of them to a term in prison of from six months to five years. Under California law the actual length of time to be served is determined subsequently by the Prison Board. Application for their release on bail, pending appeal, was denied.

However, the unions who have borne virtually all the cost of the defense to date are determined to carry an appeal to the higher court and the San Diego convention has by resolution urged all California unions to come to the defense of these men and make contributions for that purpose to the California State Federation of Labor.

Please give as generously and quickly as you can and make checks payable to the California State Federation of Labor, stating specifically how the amount contributed is to be divided between the two worthy causes for which this appeal is issued.

Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR,

President.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,

Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, Calif., October 10, 1935.

## AUTO WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Following signing of a new contract providing for the forty-hour week, time and a half for overtime and some pay increases for the lower wage employees, 500 striking workers of the City Auto Stamping Company of Toledo, Ohio, returned to work. The new contract, extending for one year, was negotiated by representatives of the United Automobile Workers' Union with company officials.

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Keep-Cool Package, Keeps Ice Cream Two Hours  
Milk Shakes as Thick as You Like  
N. E. COR. VAN NESS and MARKET STREET

## Excerpts from Report By A. F. of L. Council

(Concluded from Page Two)

agency, industries borrowing money from governmental agencies, and industries and their subcontractors making contracts for services to be performed with the United States government.

In addition to providing the thirty-hour week, the Black-Connery bill would prohibit any reduction in the hourly, daily, weekly or monthly wages of employees affected by it, pending a reasonable opportunity for discussion and agreement between employers and the duly selected representatives of a majority of their employees.

"The Black-Connery bill," the executive council said, "was reported favorably both in the Senate and House, but was not presented for a final vote."

"The fact that there are still 11,000,000 persons unemployed in the United States shows clearly that it is necessary that the working day and working week must be reduced in order to create work opportunities for these idle workers."

"Pursuant to instruction of previous conventions, the executive council will continue its efforts to secure enactment of the thirty-hour week bill into law."

### AN EPOCH OF UNION ORGANIZATION

Emphasis on the necessity of all workers being organized in strong trade unions to secure their rights even under the most favorable labor legislation featured the report of the council.

The report also declared that organized labor should exercise an important influence in determining the new economic and social policies which are now transforming the world.

In the introduction of its report the council said:

"The events of the past few years have demonstrated conclusively that organization is the one method by which wage earners and small salaried workers can have the machinery for sustained self-progress, and that while legislation may provide opportunities for progress, group organization is the agency through which results are secured. The establishment of this fact will tremendously facilitate organization during the coming years."

"The establishment of rights carries with them duties and as it gains in status the organized labor movement will increasingly assume duties to its membership, employers and the public. We must decide all policies in the light of the welfare of each group as a part of the whole movement."

"We face perplexing problems and serious difficulties, but we live in an age of unparalleled opportunity because it is an age of changes. With unity and co-operation in our ranks, with desire to find solutions for our problems, with subordination of smaller matters to the best interests and progress of the labor movement, we can make the coming years an epoch of union organization and union progress for the advancement and progress of labor."

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

The inauguration of a movement within organized labor to secure the enactment of better workmen's compensation laws was recommended by the executive council.

"Three states," the council said, "have thus far failed to enact workmen's compensation legislation. They are Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina."

"A workmen's compensation law was passed at the last session of the Florida legislature."

"In nearly every state where compensation laws are in effect improvements were made in workmen's compensation laws during the 1935 sessions of these state legislatures."

"The policy of the labor movement is to secure

the enactment of adequate compensation laws. In many instances these laws are far from satisfactory because of the inadequate compensation awards provided for. However, each year when legislatures meet amendments are offered and in many instances adopted."

"The executive council urges the officers and members of State Federations of Labor of Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina to continue their efforts to secure the enactment of social justice legislation of this character."

### ANTI-INJUNCTION LAWS

An end to the slavery imposed on working men and women by injunctions in labor disputes in the states which have not enacted state anti-injunction laws was demanded by the executive council.

"The executive council," the report said, "wishes to impress upon the membership the necessity for urging the enactment of state anti-injunction legislation."

"In order to do this in a practical and constructive way the executive council urges officials of state federations of labor and city central bodies to support candidates for the legislatures who are in favor of this legislation. It is the sincere desire and purpose of the executive council to secure the enactment of anti-injunction legislation in each and every state."

"Nineteen states now have enacted anti-injunction laws based on the Norris-LaGuardia act. This legislation has proved to be of great benefit to labor. It has prevented federal and some state judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes."

"The states which have enacted anti-injunction legislation are:

"Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming."

### DANGER IN INTERSTATE COMPACTS

The fear that interstate compacts to regulate minimum wages for women and minors may work against the adoption of the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution was voiced by the executive council.

"Since 1924 the American Federation of Labor has urged the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States delegating to Congress power to limit, regulate and prohibit the employment of children in mines, mills and factories."

"If state compacts make provisions governing the labor of children there is danger that such action might furnish states which have not yet ratified the amendment with an excuse that no such action was necessary because of the provisions contained in said compacts."

### IN ITS FAVOR

Teacher—Harry, can you tell me what classical music is? Harry—Yes, ma'am. It's any kind a feller can't whistle.—Ex.

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The October meeting of the union will be held in Mechanics' hall at Labor Temple on Sunday, October 20.

A regular situation holder in the composing room of the "Daily News" of New York City, in a recent letter to the writer, gives a few figures showing the increase in business on that well known tabloid paper, which may prove of interest to the readers of the Labor Clarion. He says, in part: "The newspapers are overflowing with ads. the 'Daily News' is bursting out through the walls of its five-year-old building and acquiring new space to care for its increasing business. They moved the press start on the first edition back from 7:30 to 8 p. m. for the purpose of checking circulation, but the result was 50,000 jump—now, 1,600,000 daily, Sunday 2,600,000; and 90 per cent of the paper taken up by ads." He also says: "Big Six members recently defeated the call for more assessments for the local pension problem; and that the executive council has been in New York in respect to the scales, both book and job; but so far no results have developed."

"The New York idea seems to be," says the writer's typo correspondent, "to get the evening paper out in the morning and the morning paper out in the evening. They start the day force in the afternoon, the night force in the morning and the lobster force in the evening. The more business they get the later the press time. The idea of trying to beat time by juggling the clock around is just the same kind of a fallacy as the daylight saving time required by the New York state law. Heathen time, I call it. The business manager of the 'News' once said: 'The employee should be available for work at any time that the publishers' business requires him.' To which the union representative replied that 'if he wanted firemen the way to get them was to ring an alarm box. But that, as yet, the members of the union were not installing call boxes in their residences.'

Otto G. Lepp of Milwaukee Mailers' Union, who now holds the position of deputy county clerk of Milwaukee county, writes the Lepp family plans to visit California during the coming year. Otto is still active in the affairs of his union. "And if out of a job," he writes, "I could easily secure four and five days per week at the mailing trade." And also: "Our members have no regrets over our withdrawal from the M. T. D. U., as since that time the union has made good progress, with affairs running smoothly." The Lepp family may rest assured of receiving a cordial welcome from printing trades members of the West Coast.

Buy union label goods each day and keep the chiselers away.

FOR LONG AND SATISFACTORY WEAR—INSIST ON

**"GOLD NUGGET"**  
UNION MADE  
**JEANS**      \$1.13

Full cut 8-ounce denim. Bar tacked and triple stitched at all the necessary points. Guaranteed to fit properly. Sizes up to 42.

Men's Furnishings

**HALE'S BASEMENT**

MARKET at FIFTH

SUter 8000

## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone. MARKET 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 11, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-president Noriega and Secretary O'Connell were excused.

**Credentials**—Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2, Anthony Jacklevich, Henry Speece. Delegates seated.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation by Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2.

Referred to Executive Committee—Garage Employees' wage scale and agreement to cover men employed in the maintenance of commercial vehicles. Resolution presented by Electrical Workers No. 151, asking the Railroad Commission to require the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to offer options to municipalities to acquire properties of the company and its subsidiaries. Donations transmitted to Jackson miners from Technical Engineers, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 and Chauffeurs No. 265, and to Modesto Defense Fund from Machinists No. 68, Molders No. 164 and Marine Cooks and Stewards. Resolution of Glass Bottle Blowers, outlining their opposition to the use of tin can containers instead of glass for the bottling of beer. Resolution and circular letter from California State Federation of Labor, appealing for financial donations for the defense of Tom Mooney and the Modesto defense fund. Request complied with.

Referred to California State Federation of Labor—Resolutions presented by Alaska Fishermen and Warehousemen, relative to vigilante

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness. Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Furriers: George H. Benioff, Inc., Post and Stockton.

Fred Benioff, 133 Geary street.

Schneider Bros., Inc., 455 Post street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunkin's Grocery Stores.

John G. IIs Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Lundstrom Hat Stores.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeyman Barbers' Union are unfair.

movement throughout the state, and means for counter-action.

Referred to Secretary—From California State Federation of Labor, circular letter dealing with increased dues for affiliated unions of 2 cents instead of 1 cent per member per month.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Bookbinders and Bindery Women and Typographical Union No. 21, withdrawing their objections to the chartering of a local of Fiber Products Workers by the International Pressmen's Union.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended that a boycott be granted on the unfair firms of furriers on behalf of Fur Workers' Union and explaining circumstances. Wage scale and agreement of Warehousemen, recommended indorsement subject to the usual conditions. Report concurred in.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—Recommended the affiliation of Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Auto Mechanics No. 1035 gave account of the second week of their strike, and results up to date; eleven motor car dealers signing up with the union; abandonment of automobile shop, reports not reliable; 132 new members initiated; will give a dance in two weeks, and request support. Musicians stated they do not think automobile show failure can be blamed on auto mechanics. Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304 reported that Azevedo Dairy and Del Monte Creamery are now signed up and fair to their union. Laundry Wagon Drivers, thankful for support in the passage of new laundry ordinance abolishing night work in laundries.

**Receipts, \$600; expenditures, \$325.66.**

Adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELERG, Secretary pro tem.

Note: Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases and hiring labor. Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

### Campaign of Community Chest to Run Until Tuesday of Next Week

San Franciscans who have jobs have given generously to the Community Chest in order that those in need and members of their families may receive the benefits of the social service work done by the 92 agencies of the Chest in 1936, according to Rae T. Smith, chairman of the establishments committee of the Community Chest campaign.

"The fellow with a job, we have found, is generously willing to help pay the bill for worthwhile recreation, for care of the sick and aged. He is anxious to contribute to the Chest in order that those who are unemployed may receive the services of the Chest agencies which are so vital in times of unemployment," Mr. Smith said.

Instead of closing the drive for funds this week, it has been found that less than two-thirds of the total quota originally set had been subscribed by the middle of the second week, hence the campaign will continue until Tuesday of next week. Those who have not subscribed or who feel that they can increase their subscription in view of the circumstances and the great need, are urged to do so at once.

## Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

At their last business meeting the members of Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, voted to purchase tickets for the benefit of the striking ship scalers to the amount of \$12.50. Miscellaneous Union, Local No. 110, voted \$10 at their meeting for the same purpose.

On lower Market street we have lined up the Terminal Hotel at 68 Market street, and the Golden City Cafe at 40 Market street. We ask that these houses be patronized.

Stay away from 315 Market street, also the Tally Ho, on Bush street. Both these places are run by the same boss.

The G. and M. Coffee Shop, 482 Ellis street, has a news vendor outside. Stay out of this house.

The Golden Cafe, 644 Golden Gate avenue, where we had a little skirmish, has been put straight and is now O. K.

Harry's, at 5625 Geary street, has been lined up and is applying for our house card. Kindly use this house when you are out in that district, in preference to the Salad Bowl and the Coffee Cup. Neither of the latter are square with our workers.

Don't forget to keep November 2 open for the big dance given by Waitresses' Union, Local No. 48, at California Hall, Turk and Polk streets.

Members of Miscellaneous Employees' Union, Local No. 110, be sure and attend the business meeting of your local on Wednesday, October 23, at 8:30 p. m. Matters of importance to the well-being of your organization will be brought up for discussion.

All the following are unfair, and should not be patronized: The Kress and the Woolworth stores, all Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Taverns, True Blue cafeterias, the Blue Danube, the Roosevelt on Fifth at Mission street, and the Pig 'n' Whistle. Always look for the union house card in the window. If it is not there, take no chances and stay out.

### THE PRICE OF ACCIDENTS

The accident bill of the United States for 1934 amounted to \$3,500,000,000, resulting from 101,000 deaths, 370,000 permanent injuries and 9,821,000 disabling injuries. The automobile took more than a third of the total accidents. Occupational accidents accounted for 25 per cent, and so-called home accidents, an equal amount.

F. W. STELLING  
W. D. FENNIMORE A. R. FENNIMORE

**California Optical Co.**

We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

Makers of Good Glasses

ESTABLISHED 1886

Prices Reasonable - Eyes Tested - Satisfaction Guaranteed  
231 Post St., above Grant Ave. 2508 Mission St., near 21st St.  
2106 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley

**YOU CAN HELP  
Keep Local Workers Employed  
Insist on these brands !**

**CANT BUST'EM**

**BOSS OF THE ROAD**

**SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES**

## Union Labor Party's Energetic Campaign

For Mayor—ANGELO J. ROSSI.  
 For District Attorney—MATTHEW BRADY.  
 For Assessor—RUSSELL L. WOLDEN.  
 For Sheriff—DANIEL C. MURPHY.  
 For Municipal Court Judges—(No. 1) DANIEL S. O'BRIEN, (2) JOSEPH M. GOLDEN, (3) ALDEN AMES, (4) THERESA MEIKLE.  
 For Supervisors—WARREN SHANNON, ALFRED RONCOVIERI, ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, DAVID F. SUPPLE, DEWEY MEADE and FRED W. MEYER.

WILLIAM F. BENEDICT, reappointed member of the Board of Education, was indorsed for confirmation by the voters.

The municipal campaign can now be said to be "in full swing," with campaign committees extending themselves to bring the merits of their various candidates to the attention of the voters.

A large registration is reported, and several incidents have taken place which indicate that there will be many interesting contests.

The Union Labor party has established headquarters in the Grant building, and an energetic campaign is being carried on for the ticket indorsed at its recent convention. It is announced that speakers are available for meetings of unions which may seek information on the qualifications of candidates or on the purposes of the platform adopted by the convention.

From Mayor Rossi's campaign headquarters comes the information that "wage earners and salaried people are enthusiastically urging the mayor's re-election" because of the fact that he has helped to maintain a cordial relationship between capital and labor.

Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, who has established headquarters in the Sheldon building, is making a vigorous campaign for re-election, with James R. Needles of football fame in charge of his interests.

Needles states that clubs of Gallagher's supporters have been formed in every precinct of San Francisco, with 1200 volunteer men and women voters conducting an aggressive canvass for votes.

The other candidates on the Union Labor party ticket also are making active campaigns and co-operating with the campaign committee.

An active fight also is being made in behalf of the charter amendments, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, which are calculated to extend the merit system to the city hospitals, parks, airport and Palace of the Legion of Honor. Sam M. Markowitz, president of the "Merit System Extension League," said of these amendments:

"In addition to the fact that these amendments mean a square deal for the poorest paid employees in the city service, and in addition to the fact that instead of costing the taxpayers anything they will assure better service at less cost, is the fact that only through the merit system can these jobs be made available to all of the people in San Francisco instead of being merely at the disposal of politicians."

## THE ONLY LABEL Recognized by the A. F. of L.



Of Any Process of Ink Being Transferred to Paper

**Allied Printing Trades Council**

THE SYMBOL OF FAIR CONDITIONS

Printing . . . . .  
 Bookbinding . . . . .  
 Engraving Cuts . . . . .  
 Stereotyping . . . . .  
 Electrotyping . . . . .  
 Mailing . . . . .

## Investigation of Air Crash Is Demanded by Labor Leader

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, continues his demand for a federal government investigation of labor troubles which, he charges, may have led to the recent airplane disaster near Cheyenne, which cost twelve lives.

"We advised," runs Fitzpatrick's telegram to the Department of Labor at Washington, "that first-class mechanics were discharged (by the United Airlines) and replaced by students or apprentices from aeronautic schools. We also advised that the United Airlines moved its shop from Chicago to Cheyenne, Wyo., to avoid the employment of first-class mechanics; also that they required employees to sign a 'yellow dog' contract."

"The charges are ridiculous," said W. A. Patterson, president of the United Airlines. "United Airlines has no labor controversies anywhere on its entire system. . . . It is significant that our employees are not active in supporting the Chicago labor group's publicity attack."

Though holding that Fitzpatrick is urging an investigation to help his campaign to unionize aircraft workers, Patterson did not deny the charge of the "yellow dog" contract.

## Millinery Workers

By CARMEN LUCIA, Organizer

Attention is hereby called to the fact that the Millinery Workers' Union, Local No. 40, is desirous of repudiating its supposed connection with "The United Labor Party."

Without authorization from the local, the United Labor party has placed the name of the Millinery Workers' Union on its letterheads, thus leading to the false assumption that it had the official endorsement of this organization.

Our organization has decided to leave political choices in this campaign to the judgment of each individual member—a policy not only practical but absolutely necessary for a young organization such as ours, which is just at present in a stern struggle to build up and become a factor in the industry.

Factionalism, through political differences, has wisely been avoided so far and this blundering action on the part of the United Labor party is thoroughly resented.

It should be evident to any political group purporting to represent, and soliciting the support of workers, that such methods, whether through mistake or design, result not only to their own detriment but to that of labor organizations as a whole.

This statement is being issued for the purpose of clearing up any misunderstanding that may exist through this misuse of our name.

## Ralston Amendment

Members of the San Francisco Builders' Exchange heard two speakers in behalf of the Ralston tax relief amendment, the sponsors of which assert would materially stimulate building by eliminating the tax levy on improvements. A campaign is being conducted in California to have the Ralston tax principles incorporated in a constitutional amendment.

Joseph Thompson, president of the Pacific Electric Manufacturing Company, speaking at the Exchange yesterday, said:

"The Ralston tax relief amendment provides for the abolition of the sales tax, gives \$1000 in tax exemption on homesteads at once, and provides that in gradual steps of 20 per cent a year all taxes on improvements and tangible personal property be abolished, and that during this period of time they be shifted to the value of the community-created value of land. Had this amendment been in effect during the past year, according to figures taken from recent reports of the State Board of Equalization, some \$145,000,000 of purchasing power would have been left in the hands of the people who create it in every part of the state where it was created, and the state would have had ample revenue for the purposes of government, with approximately \$200,000,000 of publicly created rent still permitted to remain in the hands of the land-owners."

N. D. Alper, manager for the Sales Tax Repeal Association, who appeared with Mr. Thompson, said:

"How we get our revenue is far more important than how much we get. We do not propose to tax real estate, if by real estate you mean land and improvements, for we propose, in time, to exempt all improvements. We do propose to use the tax method to collect for the people their economic rent and do away with sales taxes, personal property taxes and taxes on improvements, all of which are largely borne by the labor of the people."—*"Daily Pacific Builder," October 2.*

## Twenty-five Per Cent Basic Wage Increase for Local Upholsterers

Following negotiations of several weeks, an agreement has been reached by San Francisco Bay district union upholsterers and their employers which will cover a period of one year, and affecting some 300 or more workers.

Journeymen will receive an increase from 80 cents to a wage of \$1 an hour, with a proportionate raise for women workers in the industry. A four-year apprenticeship term is established, with the learners starting at \$3 per day and receiving an increase of 60 cents at each six-month period.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS

"It is our plan to continue expanding our real estate loans as rapidly as possible"—PARKER S. MADDUX, President of The San Francisco Bank.

*Discuss your financing plans for building or modernizing your property with our loan officials.*

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK SAVINGS TRUST

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

BRANCH OFFICES:

Mission and Twenty-first Sts. Haight and Belvedere Sts.  
 Clement St. and Seventh Ave. W. Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.  
 1528 Fillmore Street

## Employers' Bad Faith

In outright violation of a signed agreement with its employees, the Wayne Knitting Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind., is fighting to prevent the National Labor Relations Board from holding an election in the plant.

After stalling for weeks, and after inventing a puppet union which intervened to further delay matters, the firm finally refused to furnish its payroll to the Labor Relations Board in order to force the matter into the courts, thus delaying the election indefinitely.

The striking employees at the Wayne mills returned to work on July 26 when the firm signed an agreement that it would co-operate with the Labor Board in holding an election for representatives after the board had laid down rules and regulations for the conduct of such an election.

When the National Labor Board did frame its rules Regional Director R. Cowdrill was sent to Fort Wayne to arrange to take the polls at the convenience of the union and the employer. An agreement was reached that the election would be held on September 29. The rules for the conduct of the election were agreed to by the firm as outlined by Director Cowdrill. A few days later Cowdrill was called at his office in Indianapolis and was informed that an "Association of Employees for Representation of Employees Only" had been formed in the plant and would demand a place on the ballot. The firm had previously told Cowdrill that there was no longer a company union in the mill.

President Emil Rieve of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers then came into the picture. Rieve, with Representative Truman, met with the company union committee and the Labor Board officials to work out an agreement whereby the election could be held with the company union on the ballot.

One point at issue had been the right of non-productive employees to vote in the election. The union representatives insisted that only those workers eligible for membership in the American Federation of Hosiery Workers were entitled to a vote on a ballot which involved the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

An agreement was reached even on this point, and the company union representative signed a memorandum detailing the understandings. It was then that the company was forced into a corner and was obliged to show its opposition openly. Brazenly going back on its agreement, the firm defied the Labor Board by refusing to make its payroll available for the election. Without the payroll to check against it is virtually impossible to conduct fair voting in a large manufacturing plant. The matter is now back with the Labor Board and it will probably be necessary to hold formal hearings on the question.

Notice.—Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor.

**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

MISSION 11 15 10 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS

Feature Value in the Nationally Famous  
**TUFTLESS SLEEPER  
INNERSPRING MATTRESS  
THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT**

A sensational offering of a genuine sleeper patented TUFTLESS Innerspring Mattress at a remarkably low price.

CHOICE OF COLORS, AND  
EITHER FULL OR TWIN SIZE.. \$22.50

## Committee Appointed to Quiz Industrial Accident Commission

The appointment of a special committee to investigate the California State Industrial Accident Commission operation and the administration by the commission of the workmen's compensation act has been announced by Lieutenant Governor Hatfield.

The committee, which was authorized by Senate resolution, is composed of Senators Bert Snyder, Santa Cruz, chairman; George Biggar, Mendocino; John McColl, Shasta; Frank Mixter, Tulare, and Culbert Olson, Los Angeles.

An appropriation of \$1500 was provided. Report will be made to the 1937 Legislature.

## Trial of Former Laundry Union Official on Embezzlement Charge

A jury was selected the early part of the week and trial began on Wednesday in the case of Anna J. Munro (Brown), former secretary of the local Laundry Workers' Union, charged with the embezzlement of funds from the treasury of that organization. A large amount of money is said to be involved in the shortage found in an examination of the books of the former official, though the specific amount upon which the defendant is being tried is \$673. Hearing of the case is in the department of superior court presided over by Judge Steiger.

Laurence Palacios, union president, and Miss Margaret Hackett, who was Mrs. Munro's assistant, were the only witnesses placed upon the stand by the prosecution in presenting its opening testimony. They testified that they had not received the amount alleged as missing from the union's funds.

## Progress in Building

The largest activity for any week since the beginning of the program was recorded at the Federal Housing Administration the week ending September 21. Banks and other financial institutions reported \$14,420,375 worth of business under both the modernization credit and mutual mortgage insurance plans.

There were 20,971 modernization loans, totaling \$7,455,878 which brings the total made since the beginning of the program in August, 1934, to 422,777, valued at \$159,285,674. The 1858 mortgages selected for appraisal totaled \$6,964,497, bringing the total since the start of the program last December to 44,155, for \$172,200,694.

The total volume of modernization and repair work stimulated by the program far surpasses the loans made. It is estimated that property owners have spent since August 1, 1934, a total of \$853,703,838. The estimated amount for the week ending September 21 is \$29,652,449.

The large volume of business done under the two plans of the Federal Housing Administration is reflected in building permits. Figures from the bureau of labor statistics show that permits for new residential construction reported by 772 cities in different parts of the country amounted to 207 per cent more in August, 1935, than in August, 1934. Permits for additions, alterations and repairs in the same cities were 54 per cent greater.

### DADDY KNEW

"Mummy, I was playing in the garden and the stepladder fell!" "Well, run and tell Daddy." "He knows—he's hanging on the window-sill." —Ex.

## LONG DISTANCE gets an answer right away



WHAT questions about members of the family are in your mind? Whose birthday, whose anniversary is this? What anxieties would you like to set at rest? What good news are you waiting to hear? Call the folks now! You'll be more than paid in pleasure for the little it costs.

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